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POETRY.

THE CROWDED STREET.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an everlasting train,
Amid the sounds of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless smiles and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass—to toil, to strife, to rest,
To halls in which the feast is spread,
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses still declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some, who walk in calmness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye!
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in thy task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow,
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes tower they now,
Or melts the glittering shape in air?

Who of this crowd, to-night shall tread
The dance till daylight gleams again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe, themselves, in mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold, dark hours, how slow the light!
And some who flaunt amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass and heed each other not;
There is who heeds, who holds them all
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
In shifting, aimless course to tend,
And eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its predestined end.

POPULAR TALES.

From the Portland Tribune.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

'Tis not true wisdom to subdue
A foe beneath our feet;
To cause the heart where virtue grew,
To practice base deceit;
To plant within the happy breast,
A thought to give it pain;
Or enter circles, pure and blest,
An impious end to gain.

In the thrifty town of N——, resided a gentleman by the name of Jones. He was a trader, and through a series of prosperous years had accumulated a large amount of property. When a young man, he was seriously disposed, and became a professor of religion. As his piety had never been questioned by his brethren of the church, he always continued a communicant.—In the common acceptation of the term he was a Christian. Within a stone's throw of Mr. Jones's residence, in a neat but humble dwelling, resided a gentleman by the name of Watson.—He was also a trader, and did business in the same street with his neighbor. This man made no pretensions to goodness; was not a professor; but attended meeting at the same church with Mr. Jones. His circumstances were humble, and though he attended well to his business, did not prosper as his neighbor. Mr. Watson belonged to that class of men who are called sinners—the world's people—in distinction from those who have united themselves with some Christian church.

We have said Mr. Jones prospered in business. Those who were professors with him—of the like faith—always purchased their articles at his store—and when their friends from the country were in want of goods, Mr. Jones was invariably recommended, as a safe man to deal with, and one who kept articles of a superior quality—'for,' said they, 'he is a member of our church.' The minister also patronized him.

In this way Mr. Jones prospered and made money fast. He usually charged a heavy price and made a large profit on his articles. Very few were disposed to ask a reduction from his prices. The trader was stern, and to request him to take less than he asked was equal to saying that he charged too high for his goods. It was generally sufficient to know that he was a professor, to place implicit confidence in all that he did. If it were whispered by any one that Jones did not deal fairly and that he took advantage of his customers, the church silenced the suspicions, by their creed, which took none to its bosom who were not perfectly honest and trustworthy.

The professor was never absent from his pew on the Sabbath, and at evening lectures he was a constant attendant. Here he was very active. Seldom would he attend a conference meeting, where he was not called upon to read a portion of Scripture, give an exhortation, make a prayer, or select a hymn. Having unlimited confidence in his own abilities, Jones seldom excused himself. He would beseech sinners to give their hearts to God, not to love the world, nor the things of the world, but by a consistent, Christian life, pursue the path to heaven. His voice was clear and distinct, and with perfect command of himself, whatever he said gave perfect satisfaction to the church.

Morning and night he assembled his family, read a chapter from the Bible, and then offered a prayer. He was very punctual in his attention to his religious duties, and never, on any occasion, neglected to perform them.

Jones was a selfish man, however, and seemed to despise those who were in the same business with himself, and used his strongest endeavors to prevent purchasers from trading with them. But no man did he seem to detest more than his neighbor. If a member of his Church was known to buy of Watson, he would mention the circumstances to two or three of the brethren, that they might look into it—'for,' said Jones, 'we are like children of one family—we should strive to promote each other's temporal as well as spiritual welfare. I patronize the brethren and it is but proper that I should expect to be patronized by them.'

No one disputed his argument, and the offender was persuaded to do right the next time, and strive to pursue that course, which would be likely to give the least offence to a brother.

It was with difficulty that Watson, by strict attention to his business and economy in his family, could succeed. The church and society threw all their patronage in the hands of their wealthy brother, while he had to depend almost entirely on transient custom. But he did not murmur, and always treated his neighbor with respect. When a purchaser could not be suited at his store, he would invariably send him to Mr. Jones.

Watson was modest and unassuming in his conduct. His pew was in a humble place and his family were neat but not extravagant in their attire. He was constant in his attendance on public worship, and gave good attention to what was preached. He felt himself to be a sinner, and the tear of sorrow for disobedience to the just commands of God, would often trickle down his cheek. Daily he read the Scriptures and daily offered his prayer in thankfulness and praise to his Father above.

Whenever a poor man came to his door, or an orphan solicited charity at his hand, his heart was ready to give relief. He would visit the sick and distressed and do all in his power to alleviate their sorrows and their sufferings. The weary and the faint never went unblest from his presence.

Jones on the contrary was selfish and mean. He had driven so many poor and destitute from his door, that but few ventured to solicit charity of him. When a subscription paper was handed round to send missionaries to the heathen, or to support a school at Owyhee, he invariably put his name down for a few dollars. But he never visited the sick or the widow, excepting they were professors and members of his church, and then he would pray with them and inquire if they were prepared to die—and comfort their poverty, by informing them they should receive assistance from the parish; and perhaps go away and not mention their case. His family were dressed in the best the market could afford, and a spirit of pride was encouraged and fostered in his children. They were brought up to look rather with contempt than love on those who were beneath them. When of sufficient age he sent his two sons to college. 'It is my determination,' said he, 'that they shall be preachers of the gospel.' With feeble talents, unbounded ambition and unrestrained pride, they had but poor recommendations to the devoted life of a truly Christian minister. But it is a humiliating truth that we have more ministers of this description at the present day, than any other class. Rich professors deem no life so honorable as a preacher's, and being abundantly able, their children pass through college and come forth ministers, as destitute of the true requirements of a godly minister as it is possible for men to be. It is such who spend their lives in wrangling on doctrinal points—cause dissensions—and make the ministry a hissing and a reproach throughout the whole world.

During one year that business was dull Mr. Watson had neglected to pay his pew tax, when it was due. Being called upon, he stated to the collector that he was unable to cancel the debt at present, but before many days he would pay it. A few weeks went by and on meeting the collecter, Watson informed him that his tax money was now ready. To his utter astonishment, the gentleman replied, 'Your pew was sold yesterday for the taxes.'

'Indeed! and who purchased it?'

'Your neighbor, Mr. Jones.'

'But has Mr. Jones paid his last year's taxes yet?'

'Why—no—but he is good for them at any time.'

Watson was grieved at this treatment, because he had never refused to pay his taxes, but merely put off a few weeks, till it was more convenient. Instead of being angry and saying as perhaps Jones would in such a case—'He may have my pew, he is welcome to it, I will hire a pew in some other church—he went to Mr. Jones to purchase it again.

'You may have the pew,' said the professor, 'by paying me five dollars in advance of what I gave.'

'But you are aware, Mr. Jones, I knew nothing of the matter, and would never have permitted it to be sold.'

'I can't help that, Mr. Watson. The pew was sold and I bought it. If you will give me five dollars more than I paid for it you may have it, if not I will rent it. There are three or four who have spoken to me about it already. You can do as you please.'

'Well, rather than lose the pew, I will give you what you ask, although I do not think it right for you to take it.'

'What, accuse me of doing wrong? I am astonished at you, Mr. Watson. I can get double for the pew at any time.'

Without multiplying words, the poor man paid him what he asked and was once more the owner of a pew.

Time passed on and the Christian and the sinner continued their business. The former adding wealth to wealth, while the latter continued poor. One was proud and overbearing—the other meek and condescending. One loved the praise of men—the other was ambitious for the praise of God. As usual the church and society patronized the wealthy Jones, while they passed by the humble Watson.

One morning, quite early, the professor called at the store of his neighbor, informing him that he had purchased a lot of excellent land for two dollars an acre. 'As you find it rather difficult to get along,' said Jones, 'I will sell you half this land—about a thousand acres—on which you can double your money.'

'But I am unable to buy land at present. I find it exceedingly difficult to collect money enough to pay my just debts.'

'No matter for that. I don't want the money at present. I will take your note on six and nine months, and in the meantime, we can sell the land and double our money.'

Here was a strong temptation to Watson; but when he considered the dangers of speculation, and that the Bible said, that those who would suddenly become rich, should have many snares, he replied, 'I think, sir, I will have nothing to do with the land.'

'You are unwise, very. Now here is a chance for you to make money—and make it too in an honorable way. If you neglect this opportunity you may never have another.'

But suppose we should not sell the land, where could I raise the money?'

'Don't let that trouble you; I will see that all is right.'

After a great deal of persuasion Mr. Watson was induced to take the land and give his notes. He trusted altogether to his neighbor, who informed him that he knew the land to be worth double what he gave for it, and there was no doubt they both would realize a handsome profit.

A few days after this transaction, Mr. Watson was informed by a friend that the land he had bought of the professor was almost valueless,—that it was not actually worth one dollar an acre—and that was all Mr. Jones had given for it.—Watson could hardly believe that he had been so deceived, and on enquiring of his neighbor, he made it appear that all was right and it would so prove in the end. But still Watson was fearful of the consequences, because he knew very well that he was unable to meet the notes when they became due, unless the land was sold.

Six months passed away and the property was unsold: but Watson was told not to give himself any trouble, that perhaps they might dispose of it before long. He felt easy thinking his neighbor would not present the notes unless the land was sold. But he was mistaken. At the end of the nine months both notes were presented for payment.

'It is impossible for me to raise the money,' said Watson.

'But you must dispose of some of your property,' said Jones, 'for I want my pay and must have it.'

He was reminded of the transaction, but Jones did not seem to recollect any thing further than this, that he was to pay the notes when they became due. His neighbor left him, and the next day he received notice of an attachment upon his house for two thousand dollars and costs of attachment. In vain did Watson see and converse with Jones. He could get no satisfaction. He owed him fairly and he must have his pay.

'But you will have to sacrifice the house; for nobody will give what it is worth in these hard times.'

'I can't help that. You must get some friend who has money to bid it in.'

'I have no friend with that amount, who can spare it at present. I know not what course to pursue, if I am turned out of the house.'

'O, you will do well enough. You have money and friends too—I will risk you any where.'

When the church heard what Jones had done they censured Watson for entering the land speculation. 'It is on account of his own folly that he is about to lose his house. If people will speculate, with the expectation of making money, they must suffer the consequences.'

Nothing was said to the professor. He was rich—in regular standing with them—a brother in the church—and could not do wrong.

The day of the sale had arrived and the notes were not taken care of. Once more Watson called on his neighbor to beg of him not to sacrifice the property, or to turn him out of door.—'For you know when I bought the land, I was urged to take it against my will. It was only the promise that I should not be troubled that induced me to sign the notes.'

'A likely story, Mr. Watson. You know I want my pay. Whenever I sign notes, I expect to meet them, and should do it, even though I had to sacrifice all my property.'

'But what can I do? I have a large family on my hands; and it is only by prudence that I am able to keep along without getting in debt. The times, you know, are exceedingly hard.'

'The house must be sold, and there is an end of it. 'Tis no use to whine to death because necessity compels us to give up our property.—'Tis better to meet it like a christian'—and so saying he walked away.

The hour for sale arrived and the people had gathered. The first bid for the house was made by a friend of Jones, whom he had probably employed to buy it in. One hundred dollars after another was bid, till the sum offered reached two thousand and twenty dollars. And that was the bid of Jones's friend. Just as the auctioneer was striking his hammer for the last time, a young man was seen coming up the street. Just in time he bid fifty dollars more, and now the contest was between him and Jones's friend; finally the house was knocked off to the young man for three thousand dollars.

'Whose is it?' enquired the auctioneer.

'Charles Mason,' said the young man, and a frown was on the brow of Jones.

'What does this mean?' said he to the young man.

Without deigning to reply, 'Mr. Watson!'—said the purchaser—and the poor man stepped to him weeping—'Mr. Watson I have bought this house—it was taken from you by the spirit of avarice—I now make you a present of it—the house is yours.'

The poor man fell on the neck of the young man & embraced him and wept like a child, while the spectators gathered round, unable to solve the mystery.

'Charles Mason,' said Jones, as soon as Watson arose, 'you are no longer worthy of my confidence, and from this time I forbid you an entrance to my house.'

'Wretch! begone!' exclaimed the young man, 'you will yet receive the just reward of your oppression.'

Amid the hisses of a few, the professor hurried away, muttering something which could not be heard, but his anger was seen to be at its highest pitch.

'Come with me, my benefactor, my best friend,' at last said Watson through his tears, and the young man followed him to the house.

The family were weeping. 'Dry your tears and bless God,' said the husband and father, as he closed the door, and bid the young man to be seated. 'To this gentleman we owe every thing; he has bought the house—but, O sir, explain the mystery.'

'You know, Mr. Watson,' said Charles, 'that I have been in the store of Mr. Jones for many years. I am knowing to much of his strange conduct, but I am well acquainted with the course he has pursued towards you—the manner in which he wronged you. I could not endure to see a poor man brought into difficulty and then turned out of doors by the avarice of one who pretends to be a Christian. Sir, it is your self-denying, Christian conduct and his spirit of evil, that has moved me to thwart his designs and make you still happy in your dwelling. It is yours. The deed I have done, since I entered this room, has made me the happiest of men.'

There was not a dry eye present. The family gathered around their benefactor and expressed their gratitude upon their knees, invoking the blessing of heaven upon him—nor would they permit him to depart without his assurance that he would call and see them on the following day.

Charles Mason was the son of a rich man, who left him at his decease several thousand dollars, which were now at interest. He had spent several years in the store of Mr. Jones, to whom he had loaned part of his money. The next day, on calling upon him he was coolly received.

'I have no farther use for your services,' said he. 'Such conduct as yours merits my sovereign contempt.'

'Your conduct, sir, and I do not hesitate to say it, is as far removed from that enjoined by Him you profess to serve, as heaven is from hell. It must be despised by all honorable men.'

'Enough of your sauce; let me have no more of it, or you shall leave the shop instantly.'

'Mr. Jones, but give me a draft for what is due me and I will trouble you no more.'

As Jones handed it to him he exclaimed, 'Begone you wretch!'—and the noble youth walked away without deigning to notice his remark.

Charles immediately settled for the house he had purchased—took a deed of the land—and put the balance of his property into the stock of Mr. Watson, and entered into copartnership with him.

Day by day their business increased. Since Charles left Jones many of the old customers had followed him to the new store and gave him their trade. They had as much as they could do.—The conduct of Jones was spoken of and despised by all, while the noble course of the young man, was commended as worthy of all praise.

A twelve month did not elapse after the young man went into business with Watson before he led to the altar as gentle and as lovely a creature as ever breathed. It was Eliza Watson the daughter of the benevolent man. She was every thing that heart could desire. Brought up by an estimable mother and a kind, benevolent and christian father, she inherited a sweet disposition, and a heart with no perceptible blemish. She was just such a being to make a good man happy. Two more contented—more affectionate beings never lived. For years they prospered; their course approved by man—and their walk and conduct consistent with the precepts of christianity.

Mr. Jones's business gradually declined; but having amassed a large property and being stern and unyielding in his disposition, and active in the church, he retained his standing to the close of life. He died suddenly and was buried with great pomp. On his splendid tomb-stone was inscribed: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

Mr. Watson lived to three score years and ten and then died trusting for salvation in his Redeemer. His last words were—'Into thy hands, O Lord, I commit my spirit,'—and breathed his last.

His remains were followed to the grave by the poor and the orphan whom he had blessed. An humble stone marks the place of his sepulcre, on which is engraved—'For me to die is gain.'

Charles Mason and his wife may be often seen on a summer day bending over the grave of the good man. A little tree has been planted there, by their own hands which grows and flourishes. They have cherished in their memory the love and kindness of their father, which will never be erased till their bodies sleep beneath the sods of the valley, and their spirits are united to his in the paradise of God.

A man of no very favorable reputation for honest debt-paying, called upon the Hon. Mr. Brown, a talented and efficient delegate in the Virginia Legislature from Preston county, who is a lawyer and a farmer, and stated that he understood there was a new way to pay one's debts, and that he wanted to go through the process. "The process, sir, is very simple," said Mr. Brown, at the same time hunting up a *branding iron* on which was cut a large B for branding his cattle, and bringing it into his office. "What on airth are you going to do, Mr Brown, with that are brand?" asked the astonished applicant. "Why this B stands for 'Bankrupt;' I am about to brand it upon your forehead, and then your creditors will see that your debts are all paid. I'll have it hot in a minute, sir"—thrusting it among the embers. The fellow "cut stick" and said not a word about paying his debts.—*Baltimore Visitor.*

'What do you do for a living now-a-days, John?'

'I'm a witness.'

'I don't understand you.'

'Why you see I 'tends rows, and I am always on hand when there's a scrape, and so I gets hauled up for witness and pockets the fees.—I've worked at this business for two years and find it very profitable."

Extract from a Frenchman's journal of travels: "I was much dissatisfy last night in de bed wid a great many bites of—of—what you call dat d—n anamal dat lie awake in de day times, and prominade my leg in de night, eh?"

Poverty is no disgrace; it is not every one who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth—but vanity in poverty, is 'the devil in boots.'

NECESSITY AND VALUE OF DUTY.—It is impossible for the human mind to disengage itself from the idea of duty;—impossible for it not to feel and acknowledge the immese importance of such an idea. The sense of duty is irradically attached to our very being; conscience warns us of its existence from the earliest dawn of reason; and it invariably grows with our growth as the reasoning powers expand Every thing, without and around us, equally informs us of this truth, because every thing is governed by one harmonious and eternal law;—every thing in unison has a destination to express the wisdom, and to effect the will of that Being who is the cause and the end of all things.

It follows that man, also, has a destination,—a nature, of his own. In conformity with this nature, it is necessary that he be that which he ought to be, or he is not esteemed by himself—he is not happy. Yet it is his nature to aspire to happiness; to understand and to prove that he cannot attain it except by being virtuous; in other words, being that which his welfare, in unison with the system of the universe,—with the designs of God, demand that he should be.

If, in the hour of passion, we are tempted to call that our good which is opposed to the well-being of another, and to universal order, we are still unable to persuade ourselves that it is so; for conscience denies the assertion.—When the passion ceases, the retrospect of what has injured the well-being of another, and disturbed general order, invariably excites a feeling of remorse and horror. The fulfilment of duty, then, is so far necessary to our welfare, that even the pains of death, which are thought the most imminent of human evils, assume the aspect of a triumph in the mind of the truly noble, who know how to suffer and to die in the effort to save their neighbor, or to conform to the adorable designs of the Omnipotent.

In man, therefore, becoming that which he ought to be consists at once the definition of duty and that of happiness. Religion proclaims this truth sublimely, when it says, that he it made in the image of God. His duty and his happiness consist in his degree of likeness to that Image;—in not desiring to be other than like; but to be, good, because God is good, and has given to him the glorious capacity of elevating his soul to all the virtues, and to become by so doing, even one with Himself. Is not here a heavenly destination worth suffering for, and struggling through severer difficulties than a brief mortal life can array against us?

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Mr Strout called up the bill authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the Northeastern Boundary and other claims of this State.

After considerable discussion the bill was again laid upon the table.

IN HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 4.

Mr Otis called up the act in relation to Common Schools, (providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to collect statistics, relative to schools)—and the question was on its passage to be engrossed.

Mr Thurston of Charleston, addressed the House at length, in support of the bill, and in explanation and defence of its provisions.

Mr T. went into a history of the defects of our common School system, both in the manner of instruction, and in the construction of School Houses; and suggested the improvements which ought to be adopted. He gave an account of the improvements that had been made relative to this subject, in other States—and detailed at length his views in relation to the general question.

Mr Morse of Bath, explained the bill. It proposed to appoint one Commissioner to each county, for the purpose of superintending and collecting information, touching the management of common Schools. The compensation of these Commissioners was fixed at $2 per day for services and one dollar for travelling expenses while in active service, to be paid out of the School fund arising from the Bank tax. No increased expense to the State would be occasioned—only a part of the present School fund would be taken, and applied to this object. Mr M. spoke of the movements on this subject in other States, and in favor of the bill, remarking that he could add nothing to the able exposition of the subject, made by the gentleman from Charleston.

Mr Otis further objected to the bill, because he said it created a horde of travelling loafers, who will hang like an incubus on the school fund, devouring it until not a farthing is left. Once allow these travelling, straggling agents to get their fangs upon this fund, every dollar of which should be held sacred, and you could not get rid of them through all coming time. The necessity of collecting statistics was a mere pretence to give employment to the class he had named.—Why could not the Superintendents of our Schools in the several towns give the information required? Of whom would these Commissioners obtain their information? On whom would they first call on going into a town? As the most suitable persons, they would certainly call on the Superintending School Committees. The information would then be at best second hand. He preferred to have it come directly from the Superintendents themselves, unvarnished and in black and white. He should not rely on the statements of these Commissioners, who would be likely to white-wash facts, and make out reports to suit their own purposes. He would never consent to the school fund being squandered on any such pretexts.

The motion to refer the Bill to the next Legislature was then lost—yeas 38, nays 68.

Mr Bellamy then moved to amend by striking out $2, and inserting $1 as the per diem pay of the Commissioners. *Lost.* Mr Prince moved to strike out $2 and insert $1,50. Lost, 47 to 48.

Mr Fales called the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, and they were ordered. The bill then passed to be engrossed—yeas 38, nays 68.

Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 6.

Mr Cary called up the Bill authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the Northeastern Boundary and other claims; and the question was on the amendment of Mr C. forbidding the reception of the share of this State under the Distribution Act.

Mr Smart advocated the amendment.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 22, nays 5.

After a further amendment proposed by Mr Cary was adopted, the bill passed to be engrossed.

Mr Anderson, from the Committee on State Valuation, reported a bill. Laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

IN HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Mr Abbot moved to take up the bill districting the State for Members of Congress. Messrs Lyman, Chapman and Perry opposed it being taken up until the morning business was disposed of: and Messrs Abbot and Little advocated the motion. The motion prevailed, 59 to 33, and the bill was then taken up.

Mr Perry moved to amend, by annexing to the Lincoln District, the towns of Camden, Hope, Appleton and Liberty from the County of Waldo. Mr Perry stated the object of the amendment to be to equalize the population of the two districts.

The amendment was then lost—yeas 52, nays 70.

Mr Brown, of Machias, moved to amend, by adding Vinalhaven, in the county of Waldo, to the Hancock, Washington and Aroostook district.

Mr Abbot called the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr Lyman said the town, by its natural location, belonged to Hancock County, and advocated the motion to set it off.

Mr Abbot maintained that its communication was with Waldo, and that was the reason of its being set off, a few years since, from Hancock to Waldo.

This amendment was then lost—yeas 53, nays 71.

Mr Chapman moved to amend by taking the towns of Hollis, Biddeford and Buxton, from the County of York, and annexing them to Cumberland. Mr C. said it would equalize the population of the two districts.

Mr Holden, of Casco, stated the effect of the amendment would be to federalize Cumberland to the tune of some 2000.

Mr Perry, of Oxford, said it was nonsense to talk about federalizing a County already federal. He explained to what extent the amendment would equalize the districts—and made some general remarks against the character of this County line Bill.

Mr Goodwin was in favor of the amendment, and commented on the injustice of forcing upon the York and Oxford district such a large surplus.

Mr Hutchinson, of Hartford, supported the amendment.

Mr Wood, of Lebanon, denied that the four towns proposed to be taken from York would add any thing to the federalism of Cumberland—at any rate not to extent of 2000. He said if they would have this effect on Cumberland, they would certainly have the same effect on York. He said all the towns at the last election gave a democratic majority.

Mr Abbot had no objection, for his own part, to this particular amendment, except that it was designed as an entering wedge for the destruction of the Bill.

Mr Perry said the gentleman had a remarkable faculty of swallowing his own words. The other day he said that if the York and Oxford district was too large, why place some of the excess on to Cumberland. And now when we propose to do so, the gentleman impugns our motives, and opposes the amendment. Mr P. denied that the design of the amendment was to defeat the bill. He commented on the consistency of the gentleman from Belfast, and of his co-operation with the federalists of the House.

Mr Chapman accused Mr Abbot of inconsistency in saying, the other day, if the excess of York and Oxford was too large, take it off and add it to Cumberland—and now objecting to it.

Mr Abbot explained that he was opposed to cutting County lines altogether, and that he so stated the other day, while he did remark that if any Counties were to be cut, it should be those which were willing to be severed.

Mr Chapman said the County of York was willing to be cut.

Mr Lyman of Lubec, charged the gentleman from Belfast with inconsistency, in oppposing this amendment, when the other day he suggested that it ought to be made. Mr L. advocated the amendment as being requisite to the equalization of population.

Mr Abbot replied. He opposed then as he did now, the severance of counties—and he would say now as he said then, that if any counties were to be cut it should be those which were willing to be cut.

Mr Bellamy of Kittery, said York and Oxford were called upon the other day, by the gentleman from Belfast, to yield up their excess to Cumberland; and now, when they propose to do so, the proposition is opposed by the very gentleman who made the request. Mr B. further advocated the amendment, and opposed the original bill.

Mr Boyd of Harmony supported the bill, as the only one in his opinion that could find a passage. He was aware that it had defects, but taken as a whole, it was the best bill he had yet seen. He opposed the amendment as calculated to defeat the bill.

Mr Frye of Bethel, said that the opposition to this amendment refusing to allow the York and Oxford district to surrender a portion of its surplus, was adding insult to injury. Mr F. spoke at large against the formation of the York and Oxford district—the injustice done those counties, and the democracy of the State, thereby.

Mr Paine of Bangor, spoke against the amendment as designed to defeat the bill.

Mr Chapman's amendment to set off the towns above named from the York and Oxford district, was then rejected—yeas 52, nays 71.

Mr Abbot offered an amendment giving the Governor power to call the first election under the act sooner than the time fixed, if he should deem it expedient. *Adopted.*

The question then returned on the passage of the Bill to be engrossed—and the yeas and nays having been ordered,

Mr Perry said he perceived this bill was to be crowded down the throats of the majority of the democratic party, who are overcome by a union of the minority of the democrats with the entire body of the federal party. But he wanted his name to be recorded against the miserable gerrymander, and to go out to the world. He protested against it, as unjust to the democratic party, giving the federalists the ascendancy in the delegation in Congress from this State for the next ten years. Mr P. denounced the bill as a gerrymander for the benefit of the federalists—and examined its features at length.

Mr Wood of Lebanon, examined the several districts as formed by the bill, with a view of showing their comparative prospective increase.

Mr Poole of Standish opposed the bill, as disregarded all the principles upon which an apportionment should be based, with exception of county lines. It disregarded equalization of population—convenience of the people—facilities of the road communication between different sections, in the particulars of trade, etc. It also disregarded, what the democratic party owed to itself, namely:—to so frame an apportionment, as to give efficiency to the democratic majority in this State. He insisted that it was the duty of the democratic party in the Legislature to frame an apportionment, as favorable to itself, as was consistent with justice to the opposite party. Mr P. further opposed the bill, as throwing the State into the hands of federalism.

Mr Milliken of Saco, opposed the bill at considerable length.

Mr White of Whitefield, opposed the bill as unjust to the democratic party, and unsatisfactory to Lincoln county.

Messrs Frye of Bethel, Otis of St. George, Perry of Oxford, each made further remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr Lyman said he was glad that a majority of the democratic party, would be found voting against the bill—and that if it passed, it would be by the votes of a fragment of the democratic party, united with the whole body of the federalists. Mr L. said, that though the bill might pass, there was such a thing as a *veto*—and intimated that it might be applied to this bill.

Mr Abbot replied. Mr Frye rejoined.

The question was then taken, and the bill (the County line bill) passed to be engrossed, as follows:—yeas 66, nays 61.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Mr Garcelon called up the Bill for the promotion of Agriculture.

Mr Strout explained the object of the bill, and contended that the plan proposed of giving a half township of land to each County Agricultural Society, would stimulate that most important branch of industry. No one acquainted with the state of Agriculture in Maine, and with the important aid which well regulated and amply endowed Agricultural Societies, could afford the farmer, by exciting his ambition, and by bringing him to compare his ideas with others engaged in the same occupation.

Mr Sawtelle advocated the passage of the bill. He remarked that he considered it worthy of the highest consideration of the Senate, as a subject of vast importance to the producing interests of our State. There doubtless might be some amendments made, but the general principles of the bill were substantially correct. While other States had done much to protect, encourage and elevate this most important branch of community, we had as yet done but little, he believed that the time had come, had already arrived, when every friend of the State, of all classes and professions, should think and act upon the subject. When Maine, in territory as large almost as all New England beside, and rich in agricultural resources, should throw off her sluggishness, and put on the enterprise of her sister States.

Mr Brooks moved that the Bill be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr Sawtelle called for the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

Mr Cary moved to recommit, with instructions to report a bill in a new draft.

The motion was lost, yeas 14, nays 15.

Mr Cary moved to lay the bill on the table.

After some further debate, in which Messrs Ingalls, Dana and Garcelon participated, the motion to lay on the table, prevailed.

Mr Merrit called up the bill to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between James and Mary Starr, and the same was read once and to-morrow assigned.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 14, 1843.

STATE OF MAINE.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is provided by the Constitution, "whenever the office of Governor shall become vacant, by death, resignation, removal from office, or otherwise, the President of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified";—And whereas the office of Governor having this day become vacant by the resignation of JOHN FAIRFIELD—and EDWARD KAVANAGH being President of the Senate, I therefore declare and make known to all persons in this State, who are in the exercise of any public trust, as well as all the good citizens thereof, that EDWARD KAVANAGH, by virtue of his office of President of the Senate, is GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE, with all the rights and powers incident to that office, and that due obedience should be rendered to all his acts and commands as such.

Given under my hand at Augusta, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the sixty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The County line Bill has finally passed to be engrossed by the house, the vote standing 66 to 61.—We can scarcely find language to express our indignation at this result. We consider the Bill, so far as it concerns Oxford, one of the worst of which we could form any conception. It is not based on any principle of right, justice or reason. It is destitute of a single redeeming quality. It is strange that men who have been elected to pass laws for the benefit of the State should not see in a plainer light the result of their acts. There is no apology for such willful blindness to the interests of this County and the interests of the State.

If this Bill passes to be enacted and becomes a law York and Oxford must constitute a District. This Bill does injustice to this County in more respects than one; in fact, it does injustice in every aspect in which we can view it. There is an excess of population equal to 20,000 or more, which is entirely unpardonable, especially when an equalization of the inhabitants could be arrived at so easily. This great excess cannot be excused because our ratio of increase is so much less than that of other Counties. For if the two Counties have an increase of only 6 per cent. on an average and other Districts increase at the rate of 25 per cent. no one of them will equal this at the end of ten years. This great excess cannot be justified on the ground of adhering in all cases to County lines. If it could, we might make the County line reason support any kind of an absurdity. What are the reasons then for saddling this District with such an excess? Is it because the Counties of York and Oxford lie contiguous, and intercourse is easy and convenient? Nothing could be more erroneous—nothing more absurd. We have no intercourse with York and a superficial view of the map would show the reason. Nature never designed it. Trade does not lead the people of Oxford into York, nor the people of York into Oxford. There is no natural or artificial communication between the two places; nor there never can be. Therefore, the excess of population is a sufficient objection to the County line Bill so far as it relates to Oxford and York as a District and ought to prevent its passage. But add this 20,000 excess to the absence of all regard to a just proportion of increase and the great inconvenience attendant on the intercourse of the two Counties, and the Bill becomes a monstrous piece of injustice and oppression, unworthy the serious consideration of any man.

If this Bill should become a law, where shall we meet in Convention? Some town in New Hampshire will be as convenient as any we can find in the District. We should be sorry to trespass upon the dominions of Isaac Hill to find a place in which to assemble the true Democracy of Oxford and York.

But we would caution Senators and Representatives against voting for the final passage of this unjust Bill. It is somewhat important that the Representatives from this State in Congress should be democratic. It ought to be and can be. The passage of this Bill will make it pretty certain that Federalism will have as full a representation as Democracy. We would not sacrifice a single principle of justice or right for the sake of gaining a Democratic Representative in any District; but so long as majorities rule and bear the responsibility just so long Democratic counsellors should be secured; and all legitimate and fair means should be used to ensure their services in the Halls of the Nation. Pass this Bill and Federalism gains a triumph, and Democracy receives a wound from which it will not recover for at least ten years. Gross injustice to a District is injustice to the State. Our Representatives fought against it manfully, and not one of them voted for it. We don't know what may be done, but we think this Bill cannot finally pass.

THE COMET.—The Comet which has been exciting some curiosity of late, and caused so much smoked glass in this quarter, has been seen at various places, a little S. E. of the sun. It was seen last Tuesday and Wednesday here. The New Bedford Gazette has the following in relation to it:

"It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco;—be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brillianey to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a 'hairy star;' it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1402, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people from seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail, was, to use the language of the day, 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared Feb. 18th, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1402. Three observations only are necessary to calculate its orbit, the elements of which, if previously registered, will enable astronomers to decide whether the comet under consideration has appeared or not.

"With reference to the danger of a comet's striking the earth, we here add, that the comet Encke, whose period is only 1207 days and nearest the earth of all comet's known, cannot come in collision short of a period of 219,000,000 of years, which calculation is based on astronomical facts."

Bankrupt Bill Repealed.—The Repeal Bill received the signature of the President a week ago last Friday 3d inst. Just as we expected. That Coon trap is sprung. The Bill ought to have been entitled "A Bill to impair the obligation of contracts." These Coons can't bear the operation of their own laws.—They have virtually said—"We have impaired contracts enough—we have destroyed confidence enough—we like the principles of the Constitution best,—therefore, however inconsistent it may appear, we'll repeal the law."

Adjutant Gen. Dearborn.—This gentleman has been removed from the office of Adj. Gen. of the Massachusetts Militia. Both Houses of the Legislature addressed the Governor requesting that he might be removed because he had furnished the Rhode Island King with arms without authority. The Governor removed him forthwith. This was right. The Office has been put in charge of the Secretary of State until a new one can be commissioned.

The news is contradictory in relation to the confirmation of Messrs. Wise and Cushing. Mr. Wise was nominated by the President Minister to France. The Senate did not confirm the nomination. The vote stood, yeas 12—nays 24.

The President nominated him again, but with no better result. The vote stood 8 in favor, 26 against.

He then sent his name in a third time, and it fared worse than ever. Only 2 voted in favor and 29 against him.

Mr. Cushing was rejected as Secretary of the Treasury in the same way three times in succession. He was rejected the first time by nays 27—yeas 19. The 2nd, yeas 10—nays 27; and at the last trial he had but two votes. This was heading Capt. Tyler with a vengeance. One paper says these two gentlemen have been confirmed in their respective Offices. We doubt it. The Cabinet is not yet established.

Carelessness of a Druggist—two deaths.—A Physician in Clermont, N. Y. sent to Hudson for some Morphin. He gave some to his mother, and took some himself. His mother soon died. The medicine not having the usual effect on him, he took another dose. This in a short time caused his death. Mrs. Elting a few days after took some of the same medicine, which caused the same symptoms as in the other cases. By timely aid she was saved. The medicine proved to be a preperation of nux vomica.

SMALL POX.—This alarming disease is now in Portland. There are not a great many cases of it. People should be vaccinated, then this disease would cease to be horrible, and we should scarcely see a case of it.

The Succession. Correspondents are sending in their reasons in favor and against certain candidates for the Presidency. Some favor Calhoun, some Van Buren; and there are some who are not correspondents who are in favor of neither. In our opinion that Treaty injures Calhoun in this quarter. How much we cannot tell. But we can readily compromise the matter on that point. We can vote for him most cheerfully if he is the choice of the people. The sovereigns must decide.

TOWN OFFICERS.—At the Town meeting held a week ago yesterday the following gentlemen were elected,—all Democrats, good and true.

Eleazer C. Shaw, Town Clerk. Moses Hammond, Galen Field and John Porter, Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

It was said by some of the Tyler papers a short time since, that a large assemblage, a mass meeting in fact, had met in New Jersey and nominated Mr. Tyler for the next Presidency. This has been contradicted and the truth is, the meeting was a very meagre one.

Some folks place themselves on a pinnacle of truth and righteousness in their own estimation and claim the enviable occupation of calling others quacks, knaves, and demagogues. Such men who cry virtue and honesty; but seldom practice it, considering that it is enough to profess without practicing. They go on the principle that they shall lose their personal identy in the same way that the thief expects to escape detection, by mixing with the crowd and crying "stop thief"; or the incendiary by bawling "fire, fire!"

A mass meeting is about to meet in New York to nominate Mr. Van Buren to the next Presidency.

The late Congress has cost the nation about 1,250,000 dollars.

☞The New York Plebian says: We thought the funniest things in this sublunary world were the editorials of John Jones of the Madisonian—but there are some exceptions. The quarrels of the coons proper and the Tyler coons are a caution, even to John Jones.

The editor of the Boston American, a paper which has recently hoisted the Tyler flag, complains bitterly that the administration does not give him more patronage, and asserts, "that out of those who have clung to Mr. Tyler through good and through evil, there are but two, whom, by word, deed, or promise, he has ever noticed."

The New Bedford Bulletin, a ferocious, long-toothed coon, gives him on this, the following "first rate notice:"

"Now, Hogan, you had better keep your temper. Do you suppose that spitting out such ebullitions of spleen as this will ever get you the advertising? That's what you want, you hungry sinner, and if you beg and pray hard enough, perhaps you get will it in time. Bawl, bellow, and pray, entreat, beseech, beg, cry aloud, and spare not, crawl, kneel, put your blistered lips in the dust, lie, flatter and fawn, and by and by the Guard may bring you a small platter of cold meat and a few mouldy potatoes, to stay your stomach withal. But if you put up your back in this way, for all the world like a morose and misanthropic cat, you will get kicked off your patron's doorsteps and into the gutter. Mendicants like yourself should be modest."

The Twenty Seventh Congress expired last night, at twelve o'clock. We have not time to write its obituary, for time would fail us, were we to attempt to enumerate all its follies, and our ink is not black enough to give a suitable coloring to its character. It has been in session nearly eighteen months of the twenty four to which its existence has been extended. It has cost the country about $2500 every day while it has been in session: and who can tell what it has done for the benefit of the country? We speak of Congress as a *unit;* for it is as a unit that it has entailed disgrace upon itself, and inflicted embarrassment on the nation. For the individual members (with a few exceptions) we feel all due respect. For many of them we entertain sentiments of deep personal regard, and to all these we offer our sincere congratulations on the dissolution of the *body*, to which, as *members*, they have not been able to impart enough of virtue, integrity and patriotism, to redeem it from the indignation of the people. Its memory is offensive in the nostrils of the public, and if its carcase had the attribute of personality, it would deserve, and probably receive, a kick from every constituent. [Boston Courier (Whig) of Saturday.

Congress—last day.—All the Appropriation Bills were got through the two Houses, & signed through the disagreements of the two Houses on several items threatened the loss of more than one of them.

Arnold's Retrenchment Bill was lost. This Bill passed the House by more than four to one, but was ridden to death by amendments.

The Post Office Reduction Bill also failed, as as did the Bill forbidding the transportation of newspapers, &c. out of mail. The Bill renewing the Charter of the District Banks, lost.

The Warehousing Bill was killed. Also the Bill reducing the No. of N. York Custom House Officers.

The Bill to divide the United States into two Military districts, was passed.

WHY HE DID IT.

A gentleman in embarrassed circumstances by the name of JAMES L. P. ORRICK, of Roxbury, Mass. lately hung himself. He left a wife and six children. His last words were—

"I never intentionally wronged a fellow man, and I feel it one of the duties I owe to my boys to say that their father is free from *every crime save that of poverty.* The world usually finds the cause of the act which I now perform in the subject of having done somewhat disgraceful or criminal; such is not the case with me—my heart is broken—I cannot live—I have tried but in vain."

It seems that this unfortunate man had felt the melancholy truth that poverty is a crime.—His remark is worth more than a passing reflection. It contains volumes of meaning.

Poverty, in this republican country, is a heinous offence against all the proprieties of life—it is an insult to good society—an offence that makes the saint pass by on the other side, and drives the offender, if he presume to enter the house of God, into some obscure free seat in the gallery. And the *crime* attaches to the miserable wife.—She becomes the object of pity and contempt,—The "iron enters her soul," and she walks her totering way through life, with her head bent earthward, as though she was seeking some green spot where she might be kindly permitted to lay down her weary frame and die. Ah! poverty is a fearful thing to the sensitve, and a bold man is he who *dare* be known as a poor one.—*Portland American.*

Three thousand tons of ice are daily taken from the Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, near Boston. This is shipped from Boston to the remotest parts of the world, indeed wherever a warm climate can render it a luxury to the people and a profit to the shippers.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

An election for seven members of the next Congress was held in South Carolina on the 20th and 21st ult. The returns are as yet very imperfect.

In the (6th) Charleston dis., Isaac E. Holmes (Dem) is re-elected by a large majority. He was opposed by J. S. Rhett, of the same politics.

In the 7th District, R. Barnwell Rhett, Dem. is elected over Samuel Wilds Trotti, of the same politics. Both are members of the present congress, but by the new apportionment they fall into the same district.

In the 3rd district, Col. Jos. A. Woodard, (dem.)

In the 4th district, John Campbell, Dem., the present incumbent, had no regular opposition. He is of course elected.

From the other three districts we have not sufficient returns to authorize an opinion as to the returns.

Jews.—The Philadelphia Courier thus speaks of the descendants of Abraham who reside in that city:—"If we mistake not, there are three Synagogues in this city, each attended by large and respectable congregations. The mode of worship adopted by them is strikingly impressive, and cannot but excite the liveliest interest in this ancient people. Some folks are accustomed to sneer at Jews, and connect with them nothing but bigotry and the worst kind of duplicity and close-fistedness. But better citizens, more honest, exemplary men, are nowhere to be found. Such a spectacle as a Jew, arraigned before a Court of justice is seldom seen. In all the walks of private life they put to blush some of their more zealous Christian bretheren."

Jail Burnt—*Singular Conduct of Prisoners.*—The jail at Jefferson, N. Y. was burned to the ground on Monday night of last week. The jailor, Mr. Nye, was aroused by the prisoners, who called to be let out. Seeing that the house could not be saved Mr. Nye opened the doors and the prisoners aided him in saving his furniture and not one attempted to escape. Mrs. Prentice with her child, who resided in the upper part of the building, escaped with some difficulty.

See how the English suppress the Slave Trade. The Madagascar [illegible] Captain Foote, was at Ascension on the [illegible] October last.—Capt F. had destroyed seven slave barracks on the coasts of Africa, and had some battles with the natives, in which some of his crew were killed. Result—the capture of 956 slaves on the 22d May, and 280 more on the 31st. *The captured negroes were taken to St Helena, and put to labour as "hired apprentices."*

Pitch.—The foreign Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes: "The royal yacht now building for the Queen and Prince Albert, is to cost $100,000," and there are eight thousand weavers' families actually starving in the manufacturing districts.

Look out for Counterfeit Bills.—There are a great many counterfeit bills now in circulation, especially threes and ones. It is scarcely safe to take bills not having the check on the back, without first submitting them to the inspection of some bank officer or other person whose practiced eye can quickly detect the fraud. The check back we believe has never been counterfeited.—*Kennebec Journal.*

New Point of Law.—We see that the famed ingenuity of Philadelphia lawyers is to be put to a severe test. Du Solle wishes to know if a woman gets a rich husband by wearing a bustle, whether she might not be legally indicted under the statute for "obtaining money by false pretences."

This is a *bran* new question, and we hope to see it sifted to the bottom.—*N. Y. Plebian.*

☞It is currently rumored in New Orleans, that President Houston of Texas, has ordered the immediate return to Galveston of the sloop of war Austin and the brig Wharton, now lying in the port of New Orleans. The object of this movement, it is said, is for the defence of Galveston, against an expected attack, by sea, from the Mexicans.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, New York, have refused to find a bill against Commander Mackenzie.

☞The Advertiser feels very badly because the democrats of the Massachusetts legislature are cutting down salaries, and in other ways retrenching the public expenses. The editor thinks such loco-foco "schemes of retrenchment almost invariably turn out to be humbugs and cheats." We advise him to send in a remonstrance by the Express.—Portland American.

The banks of Phiadelphia, upon more than one occasion, have refused to receive, on deposit specie funds, alleging that they actually had on hand more than they knew what to do with!

Right of Search.—Sir Robert Peel, in a late speech, informed the British public that although their government had relinquished, by the late treaty with America, the right to *search* American vessels on the coast of Africa, they had not given up the right to *visit* them. His Lordship professes to discern a great difference between these, but they are generally regarded as *two names* for *one thing*. John Bull, like every other well-behaved gentleman, has an indisputable right to visit *when he is invited!*—But should he attempt any familiarities without permission, he will not be long in making the discovery, that

> Although he is a handsome man,
> He surely can't come in.

Our vessels are parts of our country, so to speak, floating upon the common highway of nations, and if John attempts to "visit any of them without having first received a regular "invite," he must expect to have his ears boxed pretty much after the same fashion they were in 1814. We look upon Sir Robert's speech, however, as nothing but a Falstaff bluster, to keep up the courage of his fellows.—*Worcester Palladium.*

How not to lose the permanent confidence and support of the Democracy.—There are a great many ways to *obtain* this confidence, and professions of *sincirity* are not among the least efficient. But though easily obtained it is as easily *lost*, and perhaps a few hints on this point may be not thrown away. If one wishes to stand well with the democratic party, there are some things he must *not* do.

1. *He must not twaddle.* The people expect all who profess to be democrats to go straight. Temptations are constantly presented to swerve a little to this side or a little to that. For instance, if one is the conductor of a public press, and sees in the distance some government plunder which he may get by a little dodging, he is apt to think that he can cry "Good Lord, Good Devil," without being detected. But the people are justly jealous, and mark every movement closely.

2. *He must not, under the pretenee of candour, puff our enemies.* Suppose—mark, we only say *suppose*—an editor should compliment the greatness of Daniel Webster, and his admirable qualifications for the office of Secretary of State, and should intimate that the public voice demanded he should remain in that position—would not the people open their eyes and ask some home questions? Would they not be apt to inquire if this was the same man who had stood with his huge foot upon the rights of the masses for twenty five years, and whether any change had passed over his aristocratic spirit? Suppose again—mark, we only say *suppose*—that same editor should pronounce Henry Clay the greatest statesman in this country or in Europe, and politically honest—would not the people ask if this was the personage that had acted the traitor to the democracy, and purchased, with his vote, the office of Secretary of State under John Q. Adams?—We use these cases by way of illustration—not meaning to charge any body—and cannot but think that the man who should pursue this course would be very likely to *lose* the confidence of the democracy.—Port. American.

A Fair Hit. We told our readers sometime since that the Boston Daily American had foresworn coonery, and betaken itself to the baptismal front of Tylerism—William Hogan, Esq standing god-father. Well, not long since, the editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer—one Col. James Watson Webb—said that the Boston American, though it *had* jumped Jim Crow, couldn't get hold of the Presidential papspoon, and expressed great sympathy for its infant wants. Upon this, Hogan applies the following straw to the ribs of the aforesaid Colonel, and right scientifically he does it:—

It is a melancholy fact that we have been very unfortunate in having selected a "dry nurse," by mistake. Will the Colonel tell us where we can find that "good old lady," the "United States Bank," upon whose capacious and milky bosom he has so long reposed and fattened? We want to "nurse" a little; say $52,000 worth! But we much fear that the healthful fountain is dry. She has "brung up" a large family, and the Colonel himself is "no slouch" at a *big suck.*

Hints to Young Farmers.—You know well that one piece of land yields vastly more than another piece, of equal natural fertility. And you know equally well that one man abounds more in knowledge and usefulness than another, to whom nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—it is in the industry and perseverance of man exerted in one case, and not in the other, that produces the marked contrast in both. The cultivator of the earth is sure to be rewarded in harvests for the care he bestows upon his soil; and the reward is no less certain to him who devotes his leisure hours to the cultivation of his mind. The soil administers to our animal wants. Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth, which dollars alone cannot give; and when consorted with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distinguish men above their fellows, and makes them noblemen indeed.

But knowledge is not always wisdom; and therefore be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are in regard to the seed which you deposit in the soil. You will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as liable to be cumbered with weed as is the soil. Read, therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your business, to establish you in good habits, and to fit you for the responsible duty of life. Acquaint yourselves with the inventions and improvements of modern art; with the general facts of science; with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty governs the universe; and with the endless illustrations of those laws in the world and all its parts. Store your mind with such knowledge, and you will be possessed of wealth more lasting than gold, and source of pleasure which gold cannot supply.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF POINT PETRE, IN GUADALOUPE.—SEVERAL THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Capt Thompson of the brig Francis Jane, at Baltimore from St. John's, P. R. reports the occurrence at that place of a severe shock of earthquake on the eighth of February, which lasted about two minutes, but did no special damage. Intelligence of the destructive effects of the earthquake in various other Islands is given in the annexed extracts from letters, received by the Frances Jane:

St. John's, P. R. Feb. 14, 1843.

We had a severe shock of an earthquake on the 8th inst. but it was not so severe as the one last year, though it lasted a longer time. In St. Thomas it was very severe, and is said to have lasted over two minutes. All persons fled from their houses, but most fortunately no one was hurt, and no material damage was done there.—A vessel arrrived at St. Thomas from Antigua reports that all the houses were thrown down in that island, and the wind mills were thrown down or so much injured that they cannot be worked. In Nevis, also, everything (except the Bath House) is down, and the steamer passing Martinique, Guadaloupe and Montserat saw those islands covered with a dense cloud of dust.

No accounts have yet been received from any other island, but we fear we shall hear of great destruction of property and loss of life in all the Windward islands. We cannot vouch for the truth of the above, but we give it as we receive it from a creditable source in St. Thomas.

St. John's, P. R. Feb. 15, 1843.

We yesterday received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 9th inst. have been awful indeed. The town of Point Petre, Guadaloupe, is entirely destroyed, and ten Thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua there has also been a great loss of property, though but few lives were destroyed. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserat, Barbadoes, &c. are all said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known here yet.

MARRIED.

In Sumner, by James Hersey, 3d, Esq. Mr Cyrus H. Howe, of Lincoln, to Miss Ardelia P. Coburn, of Sumner.

DIED.

In South Paris, Edward T., son of Mr Aaron Dunn, aged 10 months.

In Poland, Nelson Lane, aged 19 years.

Collector's Notice.—Hiram.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of lands and real estate situate in the town of Hiram, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described property and real estate are taxed for the years 1839, '40, and 41, for State, County and Town Taxes in bills committed for collection to Peleg Wadsworth, Treasurer and Collector of the town of Hiram, in sums following, and that the same remain unpaid, viz:—

Names of Owners or Occupants.	Year.	Barn.	Out house.	House.	No. Acres.	Value. $	State, County & town Taxes unpaid.
George Gould,	1839			1	54	175	$2 71
do	'40			1	54	109	1 68
do	'41				25	37	72
William Parker,	'40	1	1	1	1¼	122	99 due
do	'41	1	1	1	1	73	1 42
Ephraim Hubbard,	'41	1		1	12	71	1 38
William Manchester,	'41	1		1	50	148	2 89
Joseph Eldridge,	'41	1			1	68	1 33
Charles W. Whitten,	'41	1		1	37	135	2 63
Non Residents.							
James Osgood,	'39	1		1	788	898	3 92 due
do	'40	1		1	786	872	13 83
do	'41	1		1	816	1316	25 60
Robert McDonald,	'41				58	116	2 26
Moses E. Graves,	'41	1¼	Mill		4	37	72
Peleg W. Barns,	'41	1		1	100	217	4 22

The said Treasurer and Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder, at the store of John P. Hubbard in said Hiram, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the 17th day of July next, so much of said property and real estate as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

Dated at Hiram this eleventh day of March, A. D. 1843.

PELEG WADSWORTH,
3w45 Treasurer and Collector as aforesaid.

Farm for Sale.

THAT well known and excellent Farm, being the Farm on which the Rev. DANIEL GOULD lived at the time of his decease, situated in Rumford near the Centre Meeting House, containing one hundred acres of land, thirty acres of which are Interval and all under improvement, and seventy acres of upland adjoining, between twenty and thirty acres of which are under improvement as pasture. There was cut the last season from fifteen to twenty tons of Hay on said Farm. And it is capable of being made one of the most productive Farms in the town. There is a comfortable one story House, and a Barn 36 by 40 feet and well furnished, and a good well of water. The land is undoubtedly equal to any in town.

The above Farm will be sold at public Vendue on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, unless sold at private sale before that time. The Farm will be sold at a bargain, and affords a good opportunity for any person who wants a good Farm. It is to be sold by direction of the Rev. Daniel Gould, who, in his last Will directs his Executor to sell the same. The terms are fifty per cent down when the Deed shall be delivered. The remainder in good security on time.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Executor.
March 5th, 1843. 3w45

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License of the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public Vendue so much of the real estate of SIMON S. STEVENS, late of Paris in said County, deceased, including if necessary the reversion of the *Widow's* Dower therein, as will produce the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of one half the farm on which the deceased formerly lived situated in Paris, and the right of redemption in the other half of said Farm.

The sale will take place on the premises on Saturday, the fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

CYPRIAN STEVENS, Executor.
Paris, March 7, 1843. 3w45

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, the homestead Farm of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, (subject to the *Widow's* dower therein,) for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges

Also, at the same time and place and for the same purpose, twenty-seven acres of land on the North end of Lot No. 3, in the 8th Range of Lots in said town.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES M. FOTE, Administrator.
February 27th, 1843. 3w44

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Treasurer's Notice.—Usher.

(Formerly Stoneham.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners of real estate in the town of Usher, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed on the Bills of Assessment bearing date June 1st, 1842, committed to Samuel S. Willard as Collector of said town for that year, a copy of which assessment the said Collector has certified to me, no person having appeared within six months from the date of said assessment to discharge the taxes assessed thereon, and the same is duly recorded as follows, viz:—

Residents' Names.	No. of Lots.	No. Division.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Total Tax. $	Am't unpaid.
Joseph Adams,	1	2	3	50	50	1 41	1 41
William Adams,	1	2	3	50	40	1 13	1 13
	3			10	5	14	14
Levi Durgin,	1	4	4	100	70	2 00	2 00
James Durgin,	7	1	11	100	30	85	85
Nathaniel Evans,	29	1	sherman	50	25	71	71
Solomon McKeen,	1	4	2	100	60	1 80	1 80
	11			10	10	28	28
James McAllister,	21			30	15	42	42
Daniel H. McAllister	1			50	40	1 13	6 61
	2			100	225	6 37	
George McAllister,	11			50	40	1 13	1 13
Silas McAllister,	1	3	D	50	10	28	28
Orris Parker,	2	4	4	100	125	3 54	3 54
Benjamin Palmer,	1			30	40	1 13	1 13
Henry M. Sawyer,	24			100	45	1 27	1 27
Wm. Sawyer,	2	2	2	50	25	71	71
	4			2	5	14	14
Benjamin Sturgis,	6	3	A	100	60	1 80	1 80
Laban Hill,	11			4	4	11	11
Samuel Hazeltine,	2	4	2	40	20	56	56
Wiman Gammon,	7			50	50	1 41	1 41
Jonathan Moore,	5	1	10	100	60	1 80	58
Gile McAllister,	3			90	60	1 82	1 80
Samuel Sawyer, Jr.	5	2	2	50	25	70	70
Clement Drew,	18			100	60	1 80	1 80
William Lord,	1	2	2	50	20	56	56
Daniel Freeman,	6	1	11	100	60	1 80	1 80
Abel Robbins,	5	3	A	100	60	1 80	1 80
Baley Bodwell,	5	1	5	100	70	2 00	2 00
	14			100	175	3 16	3 16
	17			100	50	1 41	1 41
	19			50	25	60	60
	20			25	16	45	45
	22			25	10	28	28
	23			25	10	28	28
	25			25	13	36	36
	26			25	10	28	28
Zacheus McAllister,	27			25	10	28	28
	28			25	10	28	28
	29			25	13	36	36
	30			25	10	28	28
	31			25	10	28	28
	1	1	11	100	80	2 36	2 36
	4	1	10	100	50	1 41	1 41
	5	1	9	50	25	70	70
part of	5			133	95	2 70	2 70
	6						
	6	2	2	50	75	2 12	2 12
	102	1	sherman	100	40	1 12	1 12
	111	1	do	100	40	1 12	1 12
	4	2	4	100	45	1 27	1 27
	5	2	4	100	40	1 12	1 12
Zacheus McAllister, Agent,	16			100	60	1 80	1 80
Non-Resident's Names.							
Wm. Beals,	6	1	5	45	45	1 27	1 27
Sam'l Lombard,	3	1	10	100	50	1 41	1 41
Daniel Merril,	6	3	B	100	50	1 41	1 41
	114	1	sherman	100	5	14	14
	99			100	5	14	14
	89			100	4	10	10
	90			100	10	28	28
Owners unknown,	105			100	3	8	8
	1	1	E	30	10	28	28
	1	2	1	25	15	42	42
	5	2	5	100	15	42	42

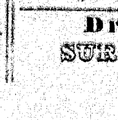
WM. H. RAND, Treasurer of Usher.
Usher, Feb. 20th, 1843. 3w43

Treasurer's Notice.—*Denmark.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of real Estate of the town of Denmark, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same is taxed in Bills of Assessment bearing date June 4th, A. D. 1842, and were committed to Amos Poor, Collector of said town for the year 1842, and that said Collector has made his return of the several parcels hereinafter described, upon which the State, County and Town Taxes for the year aforesaid are still due and unpaid, and no person having appeared within six months from the date of said Assessment to discharge the same, he has made and returned a certified copy of so much of the Assessment as relates to the taxes due on such real Estate, and I have recorded the same in a book kept for that purpose.

Names of persons and description of Real Estate.	No. Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Total. $
Owners unknown, formerly taxed to Hadley & Berry, one House, one Barn and one Store,			112	240	3 60	3 60
Nathan Church,	5	unk	100	100	1 50	1 65
Gore Lot East of Moose Pond,			10	10	15	
Hazen Danforth, part of Douglass Lot,		unk	30	30	45	90
One other Lot formerly taxed to Benj. Huse,			30	30	45	
Towle & Gordon,	39	unk	33	113	20	30
Joseph Hobson, part of Pleasant Mountain,			600	60	90	90
Ruggles & Bean, part of Pleasant Mountain,			1000	150	2 25	2 25
Hugh Bennett, part of Farm and Buildings,	11	unk	25	25	58	6 68
John Robinson,		unk	71	420	6 30	
	38	unk	100	200	3 00	3 00
	2	E	130	260	3 90	
part of	3	E	120	170	2 55	
"	6	E	39	39	59	
"	11	E	35	35	53	
James Osgood, "	17	E	179	170	2 55	
"	2	G	49	40	60	
"	3	G	67	60	90	18 38
Fessenden Lot,	46	unk	95	100	1 50	
B. Richardson Lot,	unk	"	50	75	1 13	
D. H. Cole Lot,	"	"	100	100	1 50	
Lot North end of Pleasant Mountain,			100	100	1 50	
John Richardson Farm,	"	"	50	75	1 13	
Geo. & Francis Parkman,	"	"	125	50	75	75
Oliver M. Pike, the Mark Dearing Farm and Buildings,		"	606	350	5 25	5 25
David Potter	10	"	100	60	90	90
John Pike, (Cornish) part of Draggon Meadow Lot,			175	80	1 20	1 20
Philip Richardson, part of Treadwell Lot,			20	30	45	45
Allen Hubbard, Draggon Meadow Lot,			125	225	3 39	due 93
Joshua H. Warren, part of Lot No 41, together with house,			50	125	1 88	3 76
Lot 40			100	125	1 88	
David Winslow, or owner unk. care of Sam'l Sawyer,	27		50	150	2 25	2 25
William Harriman, or owner unk. Plains Lot, near James Lord's,	23		30	30	45	45

SAM'L GIBSON, Treasurer of
Denmark, Feb. 25, 1843. Denmark for 1842.



For Sale, or to Let,

THE WELCHVILLE HOTEL, in Oxford, with 20 acres of first rate Land. Possession given the 10th of April next. For terms, &c. enquire of

BENAJAH PRATT, Jn.
Oxford, March 2d, 1843. 44

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of March inst. at eleven o'clock A. M. at the house of Mirrick Munroe, in Rumford, the following property belonging to the estate of a Bankrupt, viz:—

Thirty four green Ox and Cow Hides,
Eighteen curried Calf Skins,
Ten sides of Leather,
Three pairs of Hames,
Eight bushels of Corn,
Various notes and accounts, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the Assignee.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for Maine District will be sold

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Thursday, the fourth day of April next at two o'clock P. M., at the house of Joel Ireland, in Byron, the following property belonging to the estate of a Bankrupt, viz:—

A Patent of one hundred and sixty acres of land situated in the State of Illinois.
One gun. 3 pigs. 1 clock. Chains.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for Maine District, will be sold

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of March, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M at the Post Office in Newry, the following property belonging to the estate of Thomas Stearns, Jr., a Bankrupt, viz:—

Right to redeem the Andrew Barker Farm, situated in Newry, it being Lot No. 6, in the 13th Range, mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman.

One half a Pew in the Locke Meetinghouse, so called, in Bethel. One Ferry Boat. One Horse.

Various notes and accounts, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the Assignee.

The Assignee is authorized to compound for the debts due said estate.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M. at the house of Hiram F. Goud in township Letter B., the following property belonging to estate of a Bankrupt, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) viz:—

Two Pews, numbered 34 and 28, in the Meetinghouse at Andover Corner. One yoke of Oxen.

Various notes and accounts, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the Assignee.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for Maine District, will be sold

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Thursday, the eighteenth day of April next, at ten of the clock A. M., at the house of Simeon Shurtleff, in Township No. 5, Range 1st, the following property belonging to the estate of a Bankrupt, viz:—

Thirty acres of land situated in said Township.

One calf—one swine—four pigs—five hens—winnowing machine, and numerous other articles, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the Assignee.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the U. S. Court for Maine District, will be sold

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of March, instant, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the house of Amos Andrews, in Bethel, the following property belonging to the estate of a Bankrupt, viz:—

One clock—three chairs—a trap—one set of cart boxes and bands—cow bell—winnowing machine—single sleigh.

Right to redeem a double Waggon, mortgaged to Thomas Crocker.

Right to redeem a single Waggon, mortgaged to Eli Howe. One Bedstead, Bed and Bedding. One Gold Necklace.

Various notes and accounts, and other articles, a schedule of which may be seen at the Office of the Assignee. PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, March 2, 1843. 3w44

Assignee's Sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a Decree from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of this month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Joseph Sanderson, in Sweden,—

All the right in equity which the said Joseph Sanderson has to redeem a Lot of land No. 70, in the 2nd Division in said Sweden; also, 76 acres of Lot No. 69, in 2d Division in said Sweden; Also, 2 acres of Lot No. 54, in the 2d Division, with the buildings thereon standing, the same being mortgaged to secure the payment of sixteen hundred and ninety-four dollars. The particulars will be given at the time of sale.

One pair Cart Wheels,—the Irons to 2 pairs of wheels,—three Ploughs,—one Harrow,—three Ox Chains,—one Grind stone,—a lot of Carpenter's Tools,—one Bed, Bedding and Bedstead.

Conditions of sale, Cash on delivery.

LEVI BROWN, Assignee.
Waterford, March 2d, 1843. 3w44

Notice.

A Convention of School Teachers & friends of Education will be held at the Court House on Paris Hill on Saturday, the 18th inst. at ten o'clock A. M. A general invitation is extended to all who feel an interest in the cause. Per Order of the Sec'y.

March 4, 1843.

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSELIN DE LAINES, ARMURES, SATIN CLOTHS,
CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.
Dress & Bonnet Silk,
CLOAK CLOTHS,

A splendid assortment of Ribbons, Laces, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf27

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

AN ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN.

A good story is told about a stout athletic lump of a chap, who during the last war enlisted on board of one of our men-of-war, as an *able-bodied* seaman. The fellow was from the country, and knew just about as much of the duties of a sailor, either on deck or aloft, as he did of astronomy or metaphysics; but he was a fearless fellow, and ignorant that the term able-bodied meant other than a stout man who could whip his weight in wild-cats, or bears, at once answered the question in the affirmative when asked whether he was an able-bodied seaman or not.

The fellow was duly entered on the ship's book and was soon at sea. The first rough weather that came he was ordered aloft with the usual accompaniment of *hurry*;' but he didn't happen to be in a particular hurry at that particular time. He looked aloft, shrugged his shoulders, coolly answered the order of the officer by saying—

'Mister, I shan't go up thar!'

'Not go up, you rascal?'

'No, sir; I'm d——d if I go up thar to have my head broke with them confluotements that 's knockin' and swingin' about, at least until everything is quiet.'

'Why, you lubberly scoundrel, didn't you ship for an *able-bodied seaman*.'

'Yes I did, and I am an able-bodied seaman!'

'You are, are you! Tell me what you mean by saying you are an able-bodied seaman?' said the officer in a rage.

'Why, I mean,' says Bob, I can whip any man on board!'

This was too much for the officer, and too good to keep. He related it to the captain, and the way the recruiting officer was quizzed during the cruise, was fun all round. Bob, however, became an able-bodied seaman, in fact; and proved it by *whipping the whole ship's crew* at Martinique.

What can be done by Bravery.—A story is told in the Nantucket Islander,—by the way one of the most able, and fearless newspapers that we read—which shows the effect of firmness and determination on the part of naval officers, in keeping down a large hostile force with but small physical means. In the month of February of 1799 the French frigate l'Insurgente was captured by the American frigate Constellation. The Insurgente struck at half-past three in the afternoon, and a prize crew was placed on board of her, consisting of Mr Rodgers, the first lieutenant of the Constellation, and since well known as Commodore Rodgers; Mr. Porter, afterwards the distinguished commander of the Essex; and eleven seaman. They commenced removing the prisoners, but before they had half completed their important task the wind and darkness compelled them to defer the duty. The ships were seperated, and there remained on board the Insurgente, 173 of her crew, to control whom there were but *thirteen* Americans. What made this a matter of yet greater difficulty, was that the Insugente had been greatly damaged in the action, and that the wounded and the dead covered her decks. A disposition to rise upon the prize crew was manifested by the prisoners. Neither gratings nor handcuffs could be found. A situation like this called for energetic measures. The prisoners were ordered into the lower hold, the arms were secured, and a sentinel was placed at each hatchway armed to the teeth, with positive orders to shoot every man who should attempt to appear on deck, without permission. In this awkward situation, Mr. Rodgers and his party contined three days, unable to sleep, compelled to manage a frigate, and to watch their prisoners with utmost vigilance, as the latter were constantly on the look-out for an opportunity to retake the ship. At the end of that time they carried the Insurgente, in triumph, into St. Kitts, where they found that the Constellation had already arrived.

A Remarkable Woman.—There is still in existance an extraordinary woman, whose maiden name was Theressa Figueur, but who was afterwards married to, and is now the widow of a man named Sutter. At an early age she was, induced, by circumstances, to enter as a soldier in the Allobroge Legion. This was 1793, and she took part at the siege of Toulon. The next year, she was removed the fifteenth dragoons, and made the campaign of Catalonia with the army of the Eastern Pyranees. When the convention interdicted women from serving, the Generals of this army obtained a special exception in her favour. She was in Bonaparte's campain in Italy. After the battle of Novi, she entered the ninth dragoons, in which regiment she followed the war in Piedmont. The First Council granted her a pension of two hundred francs, for her distinguished conduct as a dragoon during the eight years. In 1802 she was again enrolled in the ninth dragoons, was at the battle of Austerlitz and Jena, and continued her career to the captupe of Berlin.

In 1808 she went into Spain as one of the Imperial Guard, and 1812 was made prisoner near Gorgos, by one of the Curé Merino's guerilla parties, and sent to England. She returned into France in 1814, and on the eve of the Emperor's departure for Waterloo was presented to him in her uniform as a chaseur of the Imperial Guard. Certificates, signed by several Marshalls and Generals attest that she recieved a gun shot wound at Toulon, four sabre wounds at Piedmont, had four horses killed under her, and saved the lives of General Nogues and several other officers. She is now sixty-nine years of age, and continues to enjoy her pension. Mr. St. Germain Leduc, a friend of female warrior, has, from her dictation written a history of her strange and eventful life, which forms one of the most interesting books that has been published for many years.

A Bathing Scene.—Mr. Kendall, in his Sante Fe Sketches, says,—

"At Ojo Caliente there is a warm bath well in the edge of the town, and several of our party visited it for the purpose of bathing. The water boils up in great quantities, and forms a large and deep basin from the very fountain head. We immediately divested ourselves of our clothing and dashed into the refreshing element—diving and swiming about in water just warm enough to be comfortable. Before we had left the large natural bathing tub our party was increased by the arrival of several Mexican girls, who, not in the least daunted by our presence, immediate joined in our aquatic sports.—With merry and joyous laughter they commenced splashing the water about them; now diving to the bottom, and then rising to the surface, shaking the water from their long hair and paddling about like Newfoundland dogs.

The custom of the country sanctions the open commission of scenes such as I have just mentioned, and many others which would be highly indelicate in other lands; and however much the foreigner may at first be tempted to doubt their strict correctness, he soon learns that no conventional rules oppose a barrier to such acts. True modesty consists in the thought which governs every action; and viewed in this light there was certainly no immodesty in the girls of Ojo Caliente indulging in a bath, even if they did appear 'right before folks,' as the philosophic Sam Slick would say."

Anecdote.—During the musical festival at Hamburg, a musician from another city boarded in a private family when an uncommonly good table was kept. One day, wene all the family were assembled for dinner, the stranger was absent. The housemaid, who was sent to call him, fonnd him occupied at his toilet, he being at that moment engaged in using his tooth-brush. Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned.—"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply; "he's just sharpening his teeth."

A Settler.—An opponent of Mr. M., som few years since, exhibited his political gagging by informing the crowd, which he was addressing, that his father was a cooper, and that he had made many a good barrel for them. Tom, in reply indulged in the following strain: "Fellow citizens, I have no doubt that Mr. P.'s (his opponent's) farther was a cooper, a first rate cooper, a glorious cooper, a perfect smasher of a cooper, and made you many a good barrel, but, fellow citizens, he made one barrel (pointing to P.) in which he forgot to put *a good head*." P. sloped.

Something wants You.—A stranger exquisite passing up Broadway, the other day, wished to call a stage, but his lungs not being very available, or having too little muscular power to blow them, or deeming it vulgar to speak loud enough to be heard, he failed in stoping the stages. Just at this moment a sailor happened to come a long, a long and observing the difficulty, hailed the son of Ninshi in a voice like a speaking trumpet:—"Hollon, there!" said Jack, looking unutterable things at the exquisite dandy: "here's *something* that wants you!"

When lovely woman stoops to folly, she is despised and the finger of scorn is pointed at her, but man, who is the cause of all this, and much more, is merely called a wild youth,—and though he may have blighted the prospects, and sullied the fair fame of many a lovely female,—he maintains his station in society, with a character unsullied by the breath of calumny, or reproach from the world.

Dec. 20, 1842. 1st WAREHOUSE

1000 Do. FLAX SEED.
1000 Do. BEANS,
6000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
—WANTED AS ABOVE—

We sell accordingly—
Molasses 30 cents the Gallon.
Salt, 50 cents the Bushel.
Salæratus, 7 cents the lb.
Coffee, 8¢ " "
Nails, 5¢ " " and all other goods as cheap as are sold in Portland.

Our motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," therefore we give no credit, but sell for pay down, either Cash or Country Produce. Our goods were purchased at the present unprecedented low prices, and which they offer, in large or small quantities, at so low a rate that no one in the country can undersell them.—(Liquors excepted.)

Store, in Norway Village, directly opposite the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. and you will find a good Stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds.
ENGLISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
HARD WARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
ONE PRICE STORE.

New Store and New Goods.
If you want to get your money's worth call at
HALL & DOW'S.

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!
CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
Would inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of
NEW GOODS,
which he will sell at low prices for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds o
LUMBER,
such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapbords.
South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842. tf 26

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.
Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages o ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.
NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞5063 LETTERS!!!!.☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

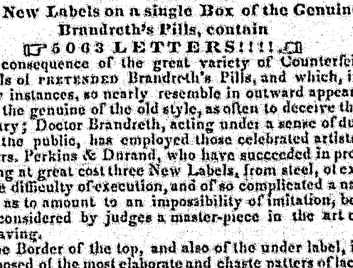
Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y
N. E. OFFICE,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19,
BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office*,
19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. G. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. V. Pills.
April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S
PECTORAL BALSAM
—OF—
SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,
Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—(ep6mo21

WRIGHT'S
☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜
Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles. That is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, andwhile they every day,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright*, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS"

on the sides of the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.	*Livermore (Haine's Corner)* Samuel R. Nelson.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.	*Lovell,* James Walker.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.	*Mexico,* James L. Dolloff.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.	*Norway,* Wm. E. Goodnow.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.	*Norway N.* Jonathan Swift.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.	*Oxford,* Charles Durell.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.	*Paris,* Thomas Crocker.
Caitlin, Holland & Austin.	*Paris N.* Alanson Briggs.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.	*Paris S. O.* H. Paine.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.	*Porter,* John Higgins.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.	*Rumford Point,* J. H. Wardwell
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.	*Rumford Centre,* J. Graham.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.	*Rumford Falls,* A. Bolster.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.	*Sumner,* Jeremiah Howe.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.	*Sumner N.* L. & R. Crocker.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.	*Turner,* J. Blake & Son.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.	*Turner Centre,* Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health,* 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.
PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE *SPRING TERM* of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first of March next.—Tuition, $3,00—Board from $1,00 to $1,50.
M. SOULE, Principal.
Bethel, Jan. 26, 1843. 3weow39

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, ME.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

$10,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the
GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilipsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors,* and *all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Bolston.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, E. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearrey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a supply of
BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!
The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of
THE MOST HOPELESS CASES
of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE
CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STREET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by
WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.
Dec 26, 1842. 3tif

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, $2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable.
JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
Feb. 6th, 1843. 4l

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 4l

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 26, 1842 3tif

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 4l